

RANGER'S RANGING.

Western Iowa and Some of Its Towns.

Peace, Happiness and Prosperity Everywhere.

Correspondence of THE DAILY BEE.

The junction of the Wabash road with the great C., B. & Q. makes a splendid town of the late unimportant village of Malvern, Iowa.

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Emerson, the next C., B. & Q. station of importance east of Malvern, in a compactly built town with a very rich farming country surrounding it.

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The waterworks, which six weeks ago, were to be, now are, and it is fun for the mechanics of a hot afternoon to sprinkle the streets and each other from the half-inch nozzles which they attach to the hydrants.

There is a vast extent of wealthy farming country that is directly tributary to Red Oak. Hence, it is one of the most prosperous of western Iowa towns.

All sides of the square are now walled in by brick blocks, two and three stories high, and all of the streets north of the square are lined with business houses.

Mohler, Brown & Co., the owners of a very fair grocery and meat markets, offer for sale, and any Bee reader who desires to locate in one of the best and most rapidly growing of Iowa towns would do well to correspond with them.

One of the best towns imaginable is Stanton, cool, easy and neat it stands on the north side of the track, crowning a beautiful bluff. Its people are largely Scandinavian and, as all the world knows, that means that they are industrious, honest, sober, intelligent and jovial.

After taking a subscription to THE DAILY BEE in almost every man in town, I traveled east again to the grove embowered town of Villisca, which is also on the north side of the railroad track, and has a most lovely park on the public square as the center of town.

The buildings are compact and elegant, though not costly. There is an air of prosperity and refinement about the place.

The people are prominently an intellectual people and, if your correspondent was looking for a home, he would fix upon Villisca as the spot par excellence and yet with all of this to her advantage, things go wrong sometimes in fair Villisca, for as the telegraph briefly told you only a few days ago, two well-to-do citizens of Nodaway came in a buggy to Villisca, filled themselves and a jug with hot essence, and after the usual number of songs, war dances and whoops, they unhitched a rather restive and mettlesome team and started down the hill at breakneck speed.

Shortly after they were found by the roadside dying. Crushed skulls, broken limbs and generally mangled forms told the tale, and to-day there is deep mourning in the homes of H. D. Peckham and S. High, for death has come in its most repulsive form.

At around nine a new town not far from here, a man named Robt. Patterson was terribly mangled with the sickle of his harvester from the horses taking fright at an engine, becoming unmanageable and throwing him in front of the machine. He cannot recover.

Corning is famous for its French commune neighbor, Accadia, a village that contains the remnant of "the Grand Army of Humanity" that inaugurated the "Reign of Terror" and sent crowned mitred and coned heads to the guillotine in rapid succession; but the Accadians are divided against themselves and the ancient proverb will no doubt be reinforced once more.

Corning has more first-class lawyers than any town in western Iowa and she has solid banking institutions, of which she is justly proud. The trade of the town is immense and steadily increasing.

Grand brick blocks are in process of erection and everything denotes prosperity and progress excepting the public square, and if the city fathers would fix up the fence and trim up the trees that would be a shining honor instead of a disgrace.

Towns have their individuality as well as persons, and pursue proud Corning should "pull down your vest."

Having criticised what can be excused for saying that, although Corning is no country village but a first class county seat town, it manages to get along without a saloon and all honor to it for that, says your correspondent.

The tallest and best invention in the way of a wire fence is that of Shuman and Morse of this town. By a series of ingenious machines, they will be enabled to give farmers a four wire truss fence with barbed stays that is far superior, in my opinion, to the ordinary barbed wire and costs, the inventors say, not as much as the three wire barbed fence, old style. This fence has not yet been placed on the market, but when it is manufactured for sale, you can have my word for it, that there will be com-

motion in the camp of the old barb wire monopoly.

Barbed stays instead of barbed wire is the latest Richmond, and it will sweep the field. The fence will be exhibited at the Nebraska state fair at Omaha and every one who feels interested in the matter should look it up.

For business review of towns, representing above see adjoining page.

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He was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed from that State as a cadet to West Point in 1833. Having graduated in 1837, he was promoted as second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, and with that command served in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians. He was engaged in the action of Locust Hatches in 1838. In 1840 he was ordered to the northern frontier to aid in quelling the Canada border disturbances at Detroit. A year afterward found him at Fort Mackinac and Brady, Mich., at Buffalo, and 1842 in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. On March 19, 1842, he became a first-lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, and on the breaking out of the Mexican war was assigned to the command of a battery of the same regiment in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and also in the siege of Vera Cruz. For his gallantry at Molino del Rey in the following year he was brevetted Major. He was present at the storming of Chapultepec, and at the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, in which he was wounded. He became full Captain in 1850, and at the termination of hostilities was transferred to Florida, and subsequently to the New Orleans barracks. In 1856-57, he was on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth and engaged in quelling the Kansas border disturbances. He took part in the Utah expedition of 1857-58, and remained in the West until 1861, when he was in garrison at Washington Arsenal, D. C. He resigned from the United States service on the 29th of April, 1861, and entering the Confederate service as a Colonel of Cavalry was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. In 1862 he was made a Brigadier-General, and in the latter part of the same year a Lieutenant-General, and appointed to the command of the army of operation in Mississippi. He was defeated at Champion Hills in 1863, and subsequently was locked up in Vicksburg with his army, then numbering about 34,000 men. On the surrender of that post, on July 4, 1863, Gen. Grant met Gen. Pemberton in person, and the terms of capitulation were arranged between them. The meeting took place in the afternoon. The paroled prisoners numbered about 27,000, two-fifths of whom were sick or wounded. At the close of the war he was acting as Inspector of Artillery at Charleston, S. C., and subsequently became a farmer near Warrenton, Tanquer County, Va. Gen. Pemberton came to Philadelphia from the South in 1875, and until his illness boarded in Ninth street, above Spruce. When taken sick, about two months ago, with stricture of the bladder, he was removed to Henry Pemberton's country place at Penlynn. A short time ago Dr. William Pepper, by special train, and performed a very difficult surgical operation, and for temporary relief made an incision in the bladder. His death was painless. His age was 67 years.

Gen. John C. Pemberton.

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office will float down the river from Dayton as a natural consequence.

A band of Oregon ponies were driven in here last week and several purchases made.

Farmers are in the midst of harvest and prospects are an abundant yield of all cereals. Corn is thrifty and flourishing well, though many fields are very weedy and wet.

Taking all in all, people of the Cedar valley consider themselves well favored with nature's blessings.

The farmers of the Cedar valley as well as of Boone county are alive to their interests, political as well as domestic. The Boone County Delegate Alliance meets in Albion the last Saturday in August. The Cedar Valley Alliance is to meet in the school house in district No. 15, the first Saturday in August, when occurs the election of officers for the ensuing six months.

Now Mr. Editor, though our town is not often heard from through your columns, yet we of the Cedar consider our valley no small factor in the material make up of the state nor of the political prosperity of the county.

G. W. W.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

UTAH.

The Starmont mine at Silver Reef has begun to ship ore again.

Ogden still rejoices in the usual style about her business prospects.

Sidney Dillon has been elected president of the consolidated Utah roads.

Diphtheria, in a malignant form, is reported to have broken out at Centerville.

The work of track-laying on the Granger and Pocatello branches of the U. P. has commenced.

Granger valley is reported to contain some very rich antimony mines, which are being worked successfully.

Lucerne is being stacked up in all directions. The crop is heavy and the hay of excellent quality this season.

The Utah & Wyoming railroad has been incorporated. It will run parallel with the U. P. Granger line for some distance.

NEVADA.

Reno has won the insane asylum.

Grasshoppers are devastating Ward valley.